

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Source</b>	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human IL-12/IL-23 p40 protein Ile23-Ser328 Accession # P29460.1
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	Ile23
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	35 kDa

**SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	38-45 kDa, under reducing conditions.
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its ability to enhance IFN- $\gamma$ secretion in NK-92 human natural killer lymphoma cells. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 2.00-20.0 ng/mL.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 $\mu$ g of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute 10 $\mu$ g size at 100 $\mu$ g/mL and other sizes at 500 $\mu$ g/mL in PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**DATA**

**Bioactivity**

**Recombinant Human IL-12/IL-23 p40 Protein Bioactivity.** Recombinant Human IL-12/IL-23 p40 Protein (Catalog # 11407-IL) enhances IFN- $\gamma$  secretion in NK-92 human natural killer lymphoma cells. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is 2.00-20.0 ng/mL.

**SDS-PAGE**

**Recombinant Human IL-12/IL-23 p40 Protein SDS-PAGE.** 2  $\mu$ g/lane of Recombinant Human IL-12/IL-23 p40 Protein (Catalog # 11407-IL) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at 38-45 kDa, under reducing conditions.

**BACKGROUND**

Interleukin 12 (IL-12) is the founding member of the IL-12 family of heterodimeric cytokines, which have important immunological functions (1). It is a disulfide-linked, 70 kDa (p70) heterodimeric glycoprotein composed of a 40 kDa (p40) subunit and a 35 kDa (p35) subunit. Human IL-12p40 is a 40 kDa glycoprotein that shows considerable structural similarity to the extracellular domain of hematopoietin receptors (2). It is synthesized as a 328 amino acid (aa) precursor with a 22 aa signal sequence and a 306 aa mature region that contains a 92 aa fibronectin type III domain and an 84 aa Ig C2-like region and has a high degree of structural homology to type I cytokine receptors. There are two intrachain disulfide bonds and four potential N-linked glycosylation sites (3). Once made, it can exist in multiple forms including monomer, homodimer, heterodimer linked to p19 (forming IL-23), and heterodimer linked to p35 (forming IL-12) (1, 4, 5). Mature human IL-12p40 shows 66% aa sequence identity to mouse and rat IL-12p40 respectively. The secreted form of the p40 subunit inhibits IL-23 functions and abrogates IL-23-mediated anti-tumor effects (6). Characterization of the IL-12p40 proteins for binding and bioactivity showed that both the p40 monomer and dimer inhibited IL-12 binding to IL-12R (7).

**References:**

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5. Oppmann, B. *et al.* (2000) *Immunity* **13**:715.
6. Shimozato, O *et al.* (2005) *Immunology* **117**:22.
7. Ling, P *et al.* (1995) *J. Immunol.* **154**:116.